AWEEK IN LABOR CIRCLES

Matters of Interest to Organized Workingmen of the District.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1. District Assembly Executive Board-Le-bor Bureau, 316 Eighth street, 11 o'c'ozk. Theatrical State Emgloyes-K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

L. A. 1644, K. of L., Plasterers-Plas-Hail, Four-and-a-ball street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. A. 1748, K. of L., Carpenters and Joiners-Society Temple, Fifth and G

streets.
Central Labor Union—Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and
Joiners—Costello's Hail, Sixth and G

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers-Lator Bureau, 316 Eighth street. Washington Assembly of Bakers' Drivers, K. of L.—Bunch's Hall, 316 Eighth

Lithographers' Protective Association— Monamental Hall, Second street and Pennbylvania avenue.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3. Federation of Labor-Plasterers' Hall, our and-a-half street and Pennsylvania

Building Trades Council-Electrical orkers dall, 509 Eleventh street. Latter Bureau-316 Eighth street. Open WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Galvanties from and Cornice Workers-737 Seventh street. L. U. No. 1, Corporters, Joiners, and tairbuilders—Lacor Burcau, 316 Eighth

Columbia Lodge, No. 174, Machinets-McCauley's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue Boulang House Employes—Costello's Hall, Sixth and it streets. Ballers Assaults—Plasterers Hall, Four-and-a-hall street and Penrsylvania

avenue. Open meeting. L. U. No. 17, Journeymen Horseshoers -Wona's Hall, 721 Sixth street.

Pioneer Laundry Workers—Hall 349
Pennsylvånia avenue.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L.— Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-schalf street and Pennsylvania avenue. L.U.No. 199, hydrhermoo tof Carpenters— Hall, 627 Massachusetts avenue. Fresto Paincers—1250 Seventh street. L. B. No. 10, Steam and Hot Water Fri-ters—K. of F. Hall, 425 Twelfth street. L. A. 1350, K. of L., Shoenmakers—La-bor Bureau, 310 Eighth street.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6. L. A. 1710s, K. of L., Journeymen House Painters: Later Barcau, 316 Eighth street. L. A. 4896, K. of L., Eccentric Associa-tion of Steam Engineers—Bunch's Hall, 316 Eighth street. Electrical Workers Union, No. 26—Elec-

trical Workers' Hall, 509 Eleventh street Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania

L. A. 1370, K. of L., Franklin Assembly-609 F street

nly-609 F street.

L. 3. 2672, Excelsion Assembly-Type-graphical Temple.

Marine Association of Steam Engineers—Marines' Hall, Seventh street southwest, opposite Peniz wharf. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Cigar Makers' Union No. 110-737 Seventh L. A. 2389, K. of L., Journeymen Bak-

ers—Pinsterers Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. Paper Hangers' Protective Association— Labor Bureau, 316 Fighth street. Tailors' Protective and Beneficial Asso-ciation—Costello's Hall, G and Sixth

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The regular weekly meeting of the Federalien of Labor was held as usual on last Tuesday in the Plasterers' Hall, Four-anda-haif and Pennsylvania avenue. President James F. McHugh occupied the chair, and ordered the roll call of delegates promptly at 7.30 o'clock, at which time representatives from twenty-fear local organizations responded

Presentation of reports from the several committees and action thereon was the prin cipal business transacted. At the present time, as President McHugh remarked, the with one or two exceptions, seems to be at peace with the entire world. No new complaints were reported by any local at the meeting on Tuesday evening though a motion to adjourn over for two weeks on account of the election next Tuesday, was promptly voted down, it being considered that the business of the Pederathan demonsted attending to, even if it was

The committee appointed to investigate The complaint that Mr. Scancester was having his horses shot at a shop not recognized by the Horsesheers' Union reported that the matter had been satisfactority adjusted to the interests of the Horseshoers' Union was of a very interesting nature. The detein this city during the past few years. The bicycle craze is a very important factor in the decime of the norsestions trade. The introduction of other motive power than arses on the street railways also had its

paralizing effect on the journeymen was been established here in a very short space of time. The advent of the small i meant that the boss employed no journey men, and consequently not much attention was paid to the number of hours worked, In the large shops the lourneymen worked union hours and a friendly feeling existed between employer and employed. But with the small shops it was entirely different, and without the assistance of friends the

It was further stated that one induce ment held out to business men was that they are waited upon by the small competing horseshoeing firms and informed that they can have their horses shoul after business hours, thereby working their teams all day and not having to lose any time at the shop, which, without think-ing of results to the journeymen horseshoers. is considered by the average business man

to be a great advantage.

The explanation made of the existing state of affairs convinced the delegates at the meeting that the establishing of small horse short-hour work day, and the principle of "an injury to one is the concern of all" was considered to be applicable to this case. No further action was taken, but it is the opinion of the delegates that unless some amicable understanding can be arrived at between the journeymen and the small bosses the best interests of all concerned will be to interview the business men and put the facts before them and request their co-oper-

Delegates from the Labor Bureau reported that the anniversary entertainment would be given an Monday evening, November 23, in the Typographical Temple The delegates also announced that the bureau would be kept open all night on election that a number of other members of this night for the accommodation of those mem-

bers who wish to hear the returns beiegates urged that the legislative complaint made at the last meeting to the effect that the Webster school building was in a very unsafe condition, and that the lives of the children attending that school were being daily teopardized. The committee will attend to the matter during the week and | do so.

eryon November 13. The letter was received, placed on file and the invitation accepted. WORKINGMEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIA-TION AND LABOR BUREAU.

The regular meeting of the managers of the Workingmen's Library and Labor Bureau met in the hall of the association, 316 Eighth street, on fast Sunday. President Frank Dent was in charge, and a full line of officers, together with a good repre-sentation from the local labor organizations, was in attendance.

The committee on anniversary entertainment reported that the large hall of the Typographical Temple had been secured for Monday evening, November 23, that night being the only available and suitable date on which the hall could be had during the month of November. The action of the committee was approved, and instructions given to have tickets and other necessary printing done. The committee on securing talent for the entertainment made a progressive report. It was decided to abide by the original proposition, viz, that the musical and literary part of the entertain ment should be over by 9 o'clock, so as to

allow as much time for descing as possible. An appeal will be issued to the local organizations, and also to all friends of the lovement, to come to the assistance of the association with as much liberality as possible. A very urgent appeal has been sent out to the ministers of the city by Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe, treasurer of the association.

The appeal sets forth the aims and objects expected to be gained by the successful operation of the institution, which are strictly in accord with the teachings of moralmy, no matter of what creed. Mrs. Manroe has been a very enthusiastic and earnest worker, not only with her pen, but with herpurse, in the library movement, ever since its first introduction. In fact, it was through her indefatigable exertions and per-severance that the present association was put in active operation. Much good is predicted to result from the appeal, and no one is more confident of the success that is bound to follow than the writer of the document. As but little expense will be attached to the proposed celebration, it was stated that the management hoped to secure a near little sum from the proceeds.

A new feature was proposed at the meet be kept open on Tuesday night, November 3, for the accommodation of the members of the respective labor organizations, who will naturally be interested in the re-turns from the election. A committee was appointed to interview Mr. C. G. Conn of The Times, to see if arrangements could not be reade to secure the returns as fast as they come in. Since the appointment of the committee an affirm tive answer has been received from Mr. Conn. It is also proposed to have refreshments on hand to supply the inner man while waiting for the returns, which will be supplied by voluntary subscriptions and will consist of tea, coffee, cake and sandwiches

A committee was also appointed to audit the books of the association and to report at the next neeting as to the financial prospects.

Inscussion was had, but no action taken. looking forward to memorialiting Con-gressforan appropriation for a general worklegmen's library in this city. Seggestions were thrown out as to a plan by which the libraries of the different government departments might be consolidated into one brary and under one roof, so that the general public might participate. The ntiment was that it had always been the wish of the founders of the present associa-

kept open at night, but under its present very limited income this has been rendered impossible, for the principal revenue of the association is derived from rentals. The establishment of a pullic library, supported by the government as proposed, it was thought, whould remove the obstacles, and would, it was confidently believed, meet with the approval of every intelligent resident of the city.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

Very little business of a public natur was transacted at the meeting of the District Assembly of the Knights of Labor field of last Thursday evening. The meeting was presided over by the District Master Work man, W. H. G. Simmons. The local assemblies were well represented and the reports of the delegates were very flattering fo the prospects of the order in this jurisdiction opening address the master workman alled attention of the delegates to an ar tistic piece of workmanship that was dis-played in the center of the hall, which was to less than an exact representation of the "Great Seal of Knighthood."

The master workman explained that the eautiful piece of art had been executed by Mr. James Galligher, a member wh had first joined the order in Iteland, but at the present time resides in this city. The Work, which was in colors, had all been done by hand. In the center was a triatigle within a pentagon inside of a hexagon, and the whole surrounded by a circle. Just within the outer circle appears the motto of the order, "That is the most perfect government in Which an injury to one is the concern of all." The delegates were so empressed with the beautiful emblem that, by a unanimous vote. it was decided to purchase the work and have it suitably framed, after which it will be exhibited before the local assemblies.

The exhibit aroused great curiosity among the delegates for further explanations of the "Great seal" to such an extent that it was unanimously decided to set apart a portion of the next meeting so as to allow the master workman an opportunity to deliver a lecture on the same.

The reports from the local assemblies seven applications for membership and reinstatement at their last meeting. At the next needing promises had been received that eighteen former members would apply for reinstatement.

Carriage Makers reported that they had nitiated three new members at their last eeting; also bad received two applications for membership. The assembly had also made an appropriation of 5 cents per capita for the support of the Labor Bureau. Barbers reported applications received

from two former members for reinstate Butchers reported initiations; also action on the Kernan matter.

Mineral Water Assembly delegates reported splendid meeting with reinstate ent ceremonies; also action on Kernan's. Beer Bottlers also made report of flatring prospects.

A majority of the locals reported through their delegates that the Kernan matter, re-lating to the Grand Opera House, has been considered, as per request, and the delegates instructed how to vote when the question came up for final adjustment.

An appropriation was made for the expenses of the delegates elected to the General Assembly, which meets in Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, November 10. There seemed to be no doubt in the minds of the delegates at the meeting on Thursday night that District Assembly, No. 66, would be granted full representation, as claimed by the District. In addition to the regularly elected delegates it is also very probable jurisdiction will be present at the Rochester convention.

Upon request, President Dent, of the Labor Bureau, explained the purpose for which sustaining and honorary membership cards were being issued, which was to en-able anyone who desired to become a contributing member of the institution to

make a report at the next necting.

A communication was read from the Chr. Heurich Brewing Company, inviting bration of the anniversary of the Bureau, Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe, the treasurer the delegates to pay a visit to the new brew- | ----ch would take place on November 23 at

Typographical Temple. She also stated that she had sent out quite a number of personal appeals to the clergy of the city, requesting moral support for

Burea u. The Barbersannounced that an open meet ing of their assembly would be held on Wednesday evening, November 4, in the Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, to which all true friends of organized labor were corduity invited to be present.

LABOR NOTES.

Baffalo newsboys organized. A brick trust is threatened. Colorado has Italian miners. America tolerates 329 trusts. New York peddlers will reorganize. The world has 50,000,000 unionists. London has 47,500 pauper children. Nashville white barbers organized. Electricity runs a Derry shoe mill. Duluth is to have a labor temple. John Ball has 1,300 hady postat clerks. Cieveland has a co-operative grocery. Germany's railroads cover 29,032 miles. New York is to have a 50-story building. There are 40,000 boot and shoe unionists. San Jose, Cal., iabor exchange is dead. Atlanta stonecutters struck for \$2.75 a White men took the places of Chinese

strikers at 'Frisco.
Cieveland has a union of walking dele-Toledo hotel and restaurant employes or-New York is to have a co-operative res

taurant.
Syracuse unionists want no city fran Untonism is displacing Socialism in

Germany.

The Washington Lumber Trust has thrown 1,200 men out of work.

New York union backmen will oppose the movement for lower fares. Trisco lawyers have organized and will recommend four superior judges. Toledo has the only union of carpet layers and drapers in America.

A New Yorker who was boyested has sued the union for \$2,000. Bellefonte, Pa., is to have a co-opera-

Hellefonte, Pa., is to have a co-opera-tive glass plapt.

In Switzerland a telephone message costs from 2 to 8 cests.

Hop-pickers at Puyaliup, Wash., get 50 to 85 cents per 100 pounds.

Montreal bakers increased the price of a four-pound loaf 2 cents.

A co-operative cracker factory may be established at Cleveland by the union.

In eighteen years the number of trades In eighteen years the number of trades onists has jumped from 41,000 to a

half million.
Government employes in the classified service will form a national organization.
The site for Detroit's labor temple has been selected, and Kansas City's is also a surety.

Rochester common council has decided that all city printing must bear the union

Years old.

The Midland Mechanic, Kansas City, hereafter will be set by hand compositton.

A New York carpenters' union has do-uated \$25 to a member of Union 8 of Brooklyn, who is old and infirm.

Brooklyn, who is old and infirm.

The Omaha ordinance compelling retail coal dealers to pay \$40 a year tax has been declared invalid.

Frince Hilkoff, now Russian imposter, once worked in a Philadelphia locomotive shop at \$1 a day.

Card-room workers of Fall River and New Beifford have decided to boycott nonmine made groots.

union toade goods.

California railroad commissioners insist that they have the right to fix the street adway fare. It is claimed that labor is better or-

It is claimed that labor is better organized in the city of Detroit than in any other city in America.
Glasgow's municipal water plant yields a profit of \$200,000 a year. In London givene companies carn \$7,000,000 a year. The Washington Purity of Election law requires that every bit of election printing shall bear the name of the office from which it is issued.

Men at work on a Portland, Me., elevator struck for 20 cents an hour. Lost, A Waitham watch firm cut wages 15 per cent.

The 500 members of the Miners' Union

Telluride district have agreed to con-ibute \$5 each to the support of the tribute \$5 each to the support of the Leadville strikers.

The St. Paul Coopers' Union is con-

Boston steamfitters won a strike and

Hosten steamfatters won a strike and forced a brother of the bass to pay his backdnes to the union. Only union purney-men and helpers will be employed. St. Paul's brieflaxers' union is inter-ested in the preparation of a bill providing

or the appointment of a practical and com-petent bracklayer on the building dispector Brocklyn Central Labor Union has officially invaded the domain of politics and will work to defeat legislative can-

delates who have not been in sympathy with organized labor and its alms. The New York Architectural Lionwork-ers' Union has decided to fine every meaber who works on Sunday, \$5. One mem-ber who look the place of another member on who was on strike has been

The Saxon Land Credit Association is an institution, which, under government spaces and regulation, was ome years ago, to provide farmers and other small property owners with facili-es for obtaining loans upon long time and at low rates of interest.

At the convention of 'Frisco unions State labor commissioner Fitzgerald was elected labor commissioner ruggerald was elected a member ex-officio of every committee. This was done for the reason that Mr. Fitzgerald has the power to summon peo-ple before the committees in the course of investigations necessary for establishing

foundations for labor laws.

At Sunday's meeting the New York Central Labor Union indorsed radical resolutions regulating immigration from the effete monarchies of Europe, and considered a project for building a government canal and railroad from the Atlantic to the Partite coast. The immigration matter is a scheme to limit the number to 50,000

An effort is likely to be made by Cleveland, O., manufacturers and mechanics to discriminate against the cheap lumber products which have been shapped into the city during the past years. Union car-penters will refuse to handle any goods onless manufactured in Cleveland mills or, at jenst, unless the work was done by mechanics receiving the union scale of wages. Among the business men of Yankton,

Among the business men of Yankton, S. D., an organized general effort is be-ing made to boycott the hard coal combine throughout the Northwest by inducing as many customers as possible to substitute corn for fuel. It is proposed to hold a con-vention at some central point where an organization can be formed and the boy-colt made complete. New York longshoremen have just been

organized by a representative of the English Union of Unions, a federation of the dock inboters', foremen's, seamen's and river-side workers' unions in Great Britain, atfiliated with similar federations in Holland. hadeed with similar reocrations in Honard, Belgium, Sweetlen, Germany, France, Spain and Italy. Theorgan of this body is printed in a half-dozen languages. "We organized," said the de legate, "in thirty-eight ports with a membership of over 40,000. Nationality, color, race or creed barred out none. We stopped that practice. Then we forced the employers to discontinue the practice of making men work over hours. It was a common practice to make the men go to work fifteen minutes before the legal starting time, take off fifteen minutes or a half hour from dinner time and make them work as much longer after quitting time. Be-yond our own union we have combined with the organized seamen, firemen, carters bargemen and railway men into one federation and we have combined with similar organizations in Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Germany, France, Spain and Italy. Connection with America will bring even greater strength. I have found a great deal of encouragement since I came h

The Times undertakes no responsibility for any views expressed in

REFORMERS "GRADUATE" AS SINGLE-

Single-taxers consist largely of those who, having formerly been active in other minor reforms and seeing their meager re-sults or entire fultility, abandoned them for that broader, grander, nobler reform, the single tax. Hence, nearly all single-taxers are thoroughly schooled in the claims for and workings of these other so-called reforms and have eventually "graduated" in social reforms by studying, accepting and promulgating the single tax. Formerly many of there single-taxers being very pathanthropic, believed that suf-

ficient charity would solve the problem, and therefore gave liberally to support missions and similar institutions, where the poor and needy were supposed to receive much material financial aid. But, while they saw the officers of these institutions prosper greatly, few of the unfortunates whom the institution was originally designed to benefit ever got entirely beyond the need of its aid, until they left for the next world, for which these missions after ill scemed mainly intended to prepare them And instead of decreasing the number of paupers they actually seemed to multiply in proportion as these charitable institutions increased. In looking for the cause of this increased pauperism, they discovered that alms giving does not reach the root of the disease, but is simply patchwork, like put-ting plasters on the surface of the human body for unsightly eruptions caused by deep-seated complications within, against which these surface plasters are powerless.

They discovered that persons supported They discovered that persons supposed partly by charity could afford to work cheaper than those who entirely supported themselves. The man, whose bearding, lodging and dothing is furnished partly or wholly by charity the performance. wholly by charitable institutions, can afford to work for less wages than he wno furnishes himself with all these things, on the same principle that men hire for less wages where their employer furnishes them boarding and loiging than where they must get these things themselves.

Hence these pensioners or paupers can and do underbid independent, self-supporting men in the labor market, taking away their work. Thus thrown out of employment these self-supporting men look in vain for employment, everywhere coming in compe-tition with these pensioned paupers, whose reduced standard of wages they must accept or go jobless.

DRIVEN TO PAUPERISM.

The Eight-Hour Herald suggests self-spacing type as a means to keep out machines.

Gompers joined the Cigarmakers' Interhational Union when he was fourteen averaged in vain. This is the general situation in the edd, densely populated mations of Europe, and in that directions of the control lated nations of Europe, and in that direction America is drifting at an atarmingly rapid rate.

So, for every pauper it uplifts, charity supplants in his stend another pauper, thus contaminating two instead of one. Instead of uplifting, it simply inverts the strata of struggling humanity. It is no radical cure for poverty in general, but imply a quack renedy that leaves us

worse than it found us. Nevertheless, single-taxers, remembering that many of their number formerly advocated it, recognize that these advocates of charity have the noblest intentions, mistaking only the method which will proince the desired results. Their ultimate object-the lessening of dire want and grinding poverty is precisely the same as that for which single-taxers are seearnestly striving. Their ultimate object being the same for which single-taxers strive, philanthropists should investigate the single tax, in order that their efforts may produce greater and more permanent

instead of methods which, like the work of missions and other charitable institu-tions, lowers the laborer's wages and can benefit paupers only at the expense of other poor laborers, single-taxers seek to place the burden of uplifting paupers on the wealthy monopolists. Their method George H. Harries, inspector general of James F. Keane, Company D. First Batfronted with another labor-saving machine a hoop-driving machine which is causing them some concern.

In the lagt six menths the Cigarmakers' label committee issued 347,797 amon labels, an increase of 100,000 over the previous six months.

which would necessarily employ more labor This increased demand for labor Would nerease the price of it-Wages-the same a ncreased demand for any other thing raises its price. With rising wages pauperism, would naturally decrease. With better wages many who are now driven to let their relatives become paupers would support them themselves.

Taxing vacant lots beavier in lieu of ex empting buildings from taxation would encourage building. The increased number of buildings would lower rent, the saving above the verge of pagperism, and enablthem to help to keep their friends above it EMPLOYMENT AUGMENTS SAVINGS

The savings from both increased wages mil lowered rents, thus made at both ends would enable many to lay by a competence for old age, thereby preventing many mor who otherwise would from becoming pau pers. By increased taxes thereon, drivin vacant land into use, and employing more nen, the increased employment at higher and better use of land means more and bet

ter employment.
Steadier employment would augment the savings, which are dissipated every time enforced idleness comes, because of in lastries suspending on account of business stagnation. These increased savings would insure thei rpossessors against pauperism, enable them to aid and protect friends and relatives therefrom, and furnish larger reservoirs from which the falling stream business depression threatened. This would nitigate both the severity and duration of business depressions. This in turn would largely reduce the number of paupers which every panic assuerously creates, in almost exact ratio to its length and se

Though the single tax would not entirely eradicate poverty, it would greatly lessen it. Though the indolest would still remain poor, a greater reward for their toil oughe to induce more to labor, and involuntary poverty, due to the inability of industrious men to get employment, weard almost entirely be obliterated. Socially, as well as physically, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." And the single tax would largely prevent the ills our missions and other charitable institutions have for hundreds of years, vainly been trying to cure.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J.
Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe im perfectly honorable in all busines ections and financially able to carr out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Dreggists Toledo, O., WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Whole-

sale Druggists, Toledo. O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all \$1.25 to Baltimore and Return

Via B. & O. R. R. All trains October 31st and November 1st, valid for return until following Monday. oc29-4t

Single Tax Column DISTRICT SOLDIER BOYS

One Week's News and Gossip Around Local Armories.

With the annual contest for prizes ended ie Guard has settled down to steady work. There is to be some shooting done yet, out it will not amount to a great deal. November 5, 6, and 7 has been set aside as days for voluntary practice for those who desire to increase their averages. The gailery, too, will be opened soon, so that these who have shot their range score, but not their gallery score, can have a chance. This is for the benefit of those who have Joined the general service since the 1st of April.

The reports from the inspectors of rifle practice will be in a great deal sooner this year than last. The department has been hustling these officers up and expect them to push things right through. There will then be no such delay in getting the sharpshooters' crosses and the marksmen's medals. The general average this year, it is feared, will not be up to that of 1895. CHANGES AT ORDWAY.

Just as soon as the voluntary practice at the range ends, next Saturday, every-thing will be moved from Ordway to the city. The intention is to put the range in the very best shape. To do this some haportant repairs must be made. The intention is to increase the target capacity at the range.

At present there are five targets to each range. By moving these a little closer together and by perhaps extending the em-bankment a trifle five more targets can be placed in position. This would make en at each range and this is the size at Sea Girt. Ordway could then accommodate as large a crowd as Sea Girt. This is exactly what the National Rifle

ssociation wants. As stated before, it

is the intention to have national contests

held here. Being the capital of the nation it is just the place for contestants from State to meet and compete for honors in rafle practice. Just whether arrangements can be made for a national shoot this coming fall is not yet known. The new kifle Association has made a good thing out of the shooting this fall. It has more than paid expenses. Next year it will do much better, and when it branches at in the national line it will go far dead. It is removed that the New Jersey people are looking with very anxious eyes this city. It is even feared there, so it is aid, that Sea Girt may be thrown in the ociation, but when Washington starts out do a thing she usually does it mighty well. It might happen as the Jerseymen fear.

NOTES FROM COMMANDS. Lieut. Webb's plan for increasing the officering of the Guard is booming. He now

as seventy five names to his list. The Cycle Corps is recruiting rapidly Seven new members were enlisted at the last company meeting. At the same time a number of men were dropped for not at ending drill. A school for non-commisdened officers is held the first Monday in ach month. The corps has given up its basketball team.

BADGES AND CROSSES.

The marksmen's badges and the sharpshooters' crosses have arrived and are now ready for distribution. They are for the scores made during the years 1891 and 1895. The distribution is to be made ery soon, but contrary to general expectation the brigade will not be called out. It had been thought that the brigade might be called out, and the presentation of prizes won at the contests at Ordway old be made at the same tin

The badges and crosses for the First giment were sent last week to Col. William G. Moore. He will pursue any ourse he sees fit in making the presntation. It is probable that he will pernat the major commanding each battalion

There are forty-six of these crosses and badges for the First Regiment. The list of names is headed by that of Major rifle practice for the brigade, who is years of 1893-'94-'95. These bars are only given at the expiration of three years' continuous rank as a sharpshooter. The ther awards for the year 1894 include a ilver sharpshooter's bar for three years' rank as a sharpshooter to W. E. Colla day, Company B. Second Battalion, for he years 1892-'93-'94; sharpshooter's silver pins and crosses to Privates M. P. Brit

ain, Company A; W. E. Crist, Company and W. E. Scott, Company C, all of the econd Pattalion; also to First Lieut, C. Weaver, surgeon, Third Pattalion; to Corp. S. A. Wimsatt, and Private George J. Harries, of Company A, and Sergt. Ed-win M. Taylor, Company A, all of the Third Pattalion. A marksmen's pin is awarded to Hospital Steward Harry Kenner, First Battalian. In the First Battalien, marksmen's buttons are awarded to Capt. John S. Miller of Company A, and Corp. Harry R. McCabe, Company B; also, to Corp. Thomas B. Davis, Company A. Second Pattalion, and to Capt. E. A. Schilling, First Lieut. G. E. Trailes, Corp. H. R. Sisson, and Corp. Luther C. Steward, all of Company A, Third Battalion.

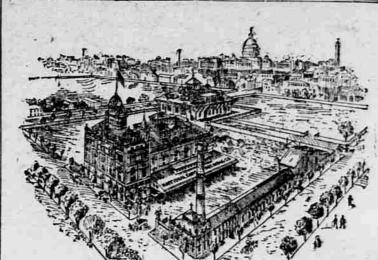
A LARGE INCREASE. There is an increase in the number of wards for 1895. Six silver bars for sharpshooters' three-year records are awarded, the locky winners being Capt. Thomas S. King, inspector of rifle practice for First Regiment; Maj. Richard A. O'Brien, of the Second Battalion; Quartermaster Sergt. C. Curry Dyer, of the Second Battalion; Color Sergt. William D. Hadger, of the Second; Private C. McC. Taylor, Company B. Second Battalion, and First Lieut, Frank E. Gibson, Third, Battalion. All of these gentlemen received their bars for the same

inree years - '93, '94, '95. A marksman's sliver pin and cross i awarded to First Lieut, George W. Snede. inspector rifle practice for the First Battation. Similar decorations are betowed upon Private Frank N. Weils, Com pany B, First Battation; First Lieut, James B. Webb, quartermaster Second Battalion; First Lieut. Schuyler C. Stokes, inspector rifle practice, Second Battalion; Capt. E. A. Schilling, First Lieut, G. E. Tralles, Corporal Lother C. Steward, Corporal Frank Lacy, and Private Charles C. Mayer, all of Company A. Third Battalion. A marksnan's pinis given Sergt. Everett L. Phillips, Company A, First Battalion.

Marksmen's buttons are awarded to Capt. John S. Miller, Second Lieut. Thomas W. Williams, Sergt. Harry T. Leach, and Corporal M. R. Wooldridge, all of Company A, First Battalion; Capt. Charles C. Shreve, Corporal Harry R. Mc-Cabe, and Private John W. Cline, all or Company B, of the First, and Corporal Ed Reinrauth, of Company D, First Battalion; also to First Sergt. Walter E. Thompson and Private W. L. Hazard, both of Company A, Second Battalion; also to Sergts. Milton O'Connell and Harry R. Sisson, and Corporal George J. Harris, of Company A, and Private J. Kell Munroe, of Company D, Third Battalion.

NOTES FROM COMMANDS. The leave of absence granted Capt. Har-

ison S. Barbour, of the First Separate Company, has been extended three months. The honorable discharges during the week include: On their own application, Corp. Harry B. Dawson, Company D. Third Battalion; Private William G. Bowen, Company D, Fourth Battalion. On account of removal from the District, Sergt.



Are You One of Them?

It may safely be said that fully sixty per cent of the toilers of this nineteenth century labor under a mental and physical strain far beyond their endurance. Life's struggle becomes more intense as time advances-people require new blood when their vitality is exhausted-mothers need something to help them bear the trials of housekeeping-business men require sleep when they retire. All people need something to give them vim and strength and nerve. Nothing in this world will so admirably and quickly give these blessings to men and women as the NATIONAL CAPITAL BREWING COMPANY'S

GOLDEN EAGLE BEER MÜNCHNER...... BEER

the most perfect products of the Brewers' Art. In color and flavor they are unexcelled, and the chemical analysis herewith submitted by Dr. W. M. Mew, Analytical Chemist, formerly the Chemist of the Smithsonian Institution, denotes a very high percentage of extractive matter (which makes these beers an excellent food product) besides a perfect system of brewing.

1410 21st Street, Washington, D. C., September 24, 1816.

I have the honor to give you, below, in tabulated form, a statement of the results of the analysis which I have made of two samples of Peer, the Golden Eagle and the Munchner brands, which you recent'y forwarded to me for that purpose.

This statement covers all the data necessary to base an apinion of their quality upon, and it gives me pleasure to be r witness that I good both samples exceptionally pure and wholes one, for, in addition to the quantitative work, as stated in the tabulation I made an exhaustive but fruitless search for foreign coloring and other matters in both samples.

An examination of the artesian water used in the manufacture of the Beer shows it to be wholly free from organic matter and that it contains a very small amount (4)4 grains) of mineral matter per gallon. It is the purest water that I have so far found in this District. Very truly yours,

W. M. MEW, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

The National Capital Brewing Co.

STATEMENT OF BEER ANALYSIS.								
Make,	specific gravity.	Carbonie acid.				acid.	Acetic acid.	Ash.
Münchner	1.013	0.221	4.52	5.61	4.21	0.108	0.078	0.221

Now, since beer is a necessity, why not USE THE BEST. Add a bottle or two of GOLDEN EAGLE or MUNCHNER to your daily diet and you will be astonished at the result. Your orders will be promptly attended to.

> NATIONAL CAPITAL BREWING COMPANY, D St., bet. 13th and 14th Sts. S. E.

Bristow Adams, Company D. Third Battation. In the interests of the service, Privates Joseph Cahill, Harry V. Cox, W. C. Crocker, C. E. Kraft, F. C. Lindsley, Ralph M. Rugers, Albert F. Skinner and J. E. M. Washbarn, all of the Second Separate Company; Robert I. Gibson, John A. Hunter, Henry Kaiser, Oscar Krumke and Charles C. West, all of Company D. Third Battation. Dishenorably discharged

Telephone 222.

talion. sed Thanksgiving shoot at Ordway has been declared off.

The badges and crosses for the Second Regiment will be sent to Col. Clay this week. He will call out the regiment on dress parade for the presentation. The ice palace in Convention Hall will

reopen Monday evening, November 23, "STOP AND THINK."

Life and Soul of Republican Institu-tions Involved in Present Struggle. Editor Times: The chitorial in your recent edition asking your readers to "sto and think" is most timely and admirable At no time in our country's history has it been more important to "stop and think." If the contention was one of ordinary politics it would not require the admonition you have so timely given, but being one that involves the very life and soul of Republican institutions, we must pause and in doing so we necessarily must think of the consequences to result from inconsiderate, inudictors and basty action. The majorite of American citizens who have by energy perseverance and good citizenship, earned are enlisted in behalf of sound money and

all that the word implies.
It is only, unfortunately, the discontented, the idle, the politician out of a job, the traditional partisan shoster and the unskilled, both in labor as well as in thought, who are banded together and tra ing, as Mr. Bryan claims, "to get even" with those who have been fortunate enough to breast the waves of adversity and wh: have succeeded in life's battle.

In other words, it cannot be too often repeated that the opposition has been try ing throughout this canvass, and intensel so as it draws to a close, to create a bitter and vicious feeling between the different sections of our country and the different classes in those sections to create the lowest and vilest feelings of batred ame the wage enruers of the country, as if t earn more than what you need today were a crime against the laws of civilization Have any of the workingmen of the United States for a moment thought that no country on the face of the earth is so admirably equipped in all its appointments as ours to elevate the workingmen? Have they, for a moment, thought that the majority of the great names that adorn the pages of Amer ican instory have sprung from the lowest ranksofthepeople? And that in this country, as in no other, the poorest boy has the chapce of being President of the United States? That this is not a government of classes, but it is a government of all the eople, for and by the people, as was so admirably said by that illustrious example of the very principle of which I speak, the great

nd immortal Abraham Lincoln? How foolish and stupid and criminal it is to speak of the rich men of this country being enemies of labor, and as if it were a crime to be rich. In every community of the United States the men who have more han a competency have contributed hand somely and generously to the betterment of hat community. We have had in this city and have today, philanthropic and liberaen who have contributed to the upbuilding

of every class. To excite labor against capital should be high crime and misdemeanor, as on the other hand to oppress labor and take advantage of it, should be punished equally

The two are inseparable, and whoever



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ries to estrange what God and nature has banded together is a demagogue, and not a lover of free institutions.

I would rather have one Peter Cooper. George Peabody, William W. Corcoran, Johns Hopkins, Enoch Pratt, John Jacob Astor, Cornellus Vanderbilt, Alonzo Cornell, Seth Low, Michael Reese, Juda Touro, Baron de Hirsch, in the communities where they live, than the mouthing rantis agitators, who never work except with eir jaw; who contribute nothing to the umfication of mankind or to the sup-port of knowledge and truth.

Concentrated wealth has done and is doing great good. The same amount of money distributed would give one day's njoyment and no more: while carefully adnunistered and judiciously applied, it confers vast good on the present generation, and untold blessings on those to come after The bed rock of our institutions is

founded on law and order. Destroy that and you destroy the Republic. Men can and do differ on financial policies, on evenue bills; but as Americans there ought to be, in the closing hours of the nineteenth century, no differences as to naintaining the laws, and to clothe the Executive with power to maintain the same, and that the honor, integrity, and good name of the people of the United States should at all times be preserved in their private as well as in their public

contracts. The Chicago platform is either a menace or s fraud. If what is stated therein is to be taken seriously, it is a menaev; if they were mere caten-penny phases, then it is a fraud.

In either event it should be condemned i feel confident that the result of the sober second thought of the American people, as it will be expressed on the 3d of Navember, will condemn it, and the ship of state, launched by Washington and his ompeers and preserved by Lincoln and the bays in blue, will go sailing down the ocean of prosperity, the flag of our country at the fore, and every sail swelled by the breeze of confidence and good will, with William McKinley on the bridge, ready to meet any and all storms, whether from within or without. SIMON WOLF. within or without.